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## 22 September 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: OCA

FROM:

C/PCS/DPG

SUBJECT:

Material to Be Used in Preparation of DCI

Testimony

1. In response to OCA 87-390-0, 10 September 1987, as modified in subsequent meetings with OCA staff, we forward selected material for your use in preparation of the DCI's testimony before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations' (PSI) hearing on defectors scheduled for 8 October 1987. A proposed draft of the DCI's opening statement was forwarded to you on 17 September 87. The remainder of the material requested is forwarded herewith, as noted below:

Attachment A - Unclassified Questions and Answers keyed to the main points in the draft of the

DCI'S opening statement.		

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ATTACHMENT A

SUBJECT: Unclassified Questions and Answers

Question: Does the U.S. Government have a system which addresses the identification of intelligence sources among refugees, defectors and emigres coming to the United States from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe?

Answer: It does, but the system's details are classified.

Question: How successful is the system?

Answer: The system is comprehensive, very active and highly successful. I would be pleased to discuss details of how the system operates in closed session.

Question: With the exception of the special program noted at the outset of your opening statement, does the U.S. Government have a system which addresses resettlement needs of Soviet Bloc refugees, defectors and emigres in the United States?

Answer: In addition to the exception you have noted, the U.S. Government subsidizes routinely and to a very modest extent the initial resettlement expenses of all refugees, defectors and emigres entering the United States. These funds are distributed by the Department of State to the Voluntary Agency which has sponsored the refugee, defector or emigre for resettlement. Beyond this limited resettlement assistance, which covers the first weeks following arrival in the U.S., there is no organized system through which the U.S. Government can assist any but a very few of the most important defector sources, who make profound and extraordinarily significant contributions to the U.S. Government intelligence effort.

Question: Can you discuss some aspects of refugee, defector and emigre resettlement in the United States.

Answer: Each case is different. Some are single, already speak fluent English, and have a readily employable vocational skill or profession;

such cases usually produce no resettlement problems and are quickly integrated into our national economy. Others come with large families, speak little or no English, and through no fault of their own are unable to find employment in the limited time available before support from their Voluntary Agency ceases; such cases predictably encounter resettlement difficulties exacerbated by the fact that the families in question are struggling to survive in a new social and economic system which functions in a manner totally unlike the communist system from which they have fled.

Question: What percentage of those with resettlement problems return to their country of origin?

Answer: Since their presence here is strictly voluntary, they are free to repatriate at any time. Thus no precise records are kept, but I can assure you the percentage of those returning home is very low. It is a tribute to those political refugees, defectors and emigres with substantial resettlement difficulties that they stay the course, persevering through economic hardship and surviving with minimal resettlement assistance. This is the true, every day reality of refugee resettlement, not the occasional, headline-grabbing repatriations which are routinely and effectively exploited by propaganda media when the individual returns to the Soviet bloc.

Question: I assume some of those families encountering resettlement difficulties have contributed to the U.S. intelligence collection effort.

Answer: That is correct. Please note that participation is strictly voluntary. Many individuals and families have given generously of their time and experience despite pressing personal and economic problems.

Question: And if I understood correctly from your earlier testimony, there is no organized U.S. government system through which these voluntary contributors can in turn be assisted in their efforts to resettle themselves in the U.S.?

Answer: Correct. There is to my knowledge no such organized system or program within our government.

Question: In your testimony you made the points that these people can use all the help they can get and that many can make special contributions to our society. Should an organized system be established by our government to provide assistance, either directly or through voluntary agencies, to what you call resettlement cases and/or enable selected individuals to contribute their knowledge to interested parties in our society?

Answer: That would be a humanitarian and perhaps educational program rather than an intelligence activity. Personally, I would favor such a program. But I question whether it would be appropriate for me in my capacity as Director of Central Intelligence to comment on that.

Moreover, if the Subcommittee's hearings develop support for such a program, it would probably be preferred that no one be given the impression that it is connected with the Intelligence Community.

Question: If an individual feels that he is in possession of intelligence information that would be valuable to our government but that he has somehow been overlooked, is there a means through which he can contact the CIA to provide it?

Answer: Yes. The Agency maintains offices in major cities throughout the country, in each of which is at least one phone line which is listed under the name of the CIA in the U.S. Government section of the telephone book.

(ADDENDUM: If desired, this apparently simple fact can be used to illustrate the small, irritating difficulties faced by all foreigners including resettlement cases. In some cities the listings for government agencies are in the first of the white pages, in others in a blue-page insert in the center of the book, and so on. Even to native Americans such variances are confusing. To recently arrived foreigners, they can be utterly defeating. Thus the importance of sustained personalized resettlement assistance.)

N.B. Any further questions seeking information on U.S. Government collection programs, resettlement programs (PL 110) or <u>ad hoc</u> resettlement assistance to Soviet Bloc refugees, defectors and emigres should be deferred to testimony in closed session.

ATTACHMENT B